



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

During the construction of the harbor works in Santos the same conditions were observed, viz, great mortality among the fish and an alarming increase in the number of yellow fever cases.

The question naturally arises, Has the alarmingly bad sanitary condition of the fish, which are so largely consumed by a harbor population, any direct bearing on the increase of yellow fever, or are the fish victims of the same conditions that produce the yellow fever epidemic?

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended June 8, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 10, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 2	Salybia	38	28	3	5
2	Olympia	41	0	2	0
3	Belize	18	0	0	0
8	Magician	38	0	1	0

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Sanitary improvements.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended June 3, 1905. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

By order of the health officer of the port, numerous drains have been constructed from back yards into the cemented street gutters; many sidewalks, formerly of dirt and necessarily with puddles of water, have been replaced by cement pavements. This is in the line of sanitation, as lessening the number of places for ovipositing by the mosquito.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
May 28	Limon	43	2	0	0
29	Sarnia	58	19	2	0
31	Origen	23	0	0	0
31	Venus	38	0	0	0
June 1	Miami	46	3	0	0
2	Taunton	24	1	0	0

Two bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed.